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Remarks

Applicants have amended the disclosure to correct the placement and numbering of Formula IV. Further, Applicants have Amended Claim 1 to address the objections outlined in the Office Action.

Applicants have also amended Claim 6 to be dependent on Claim 1. Applicants respectfully submit no new matter has been added by the present amendment. Support for the amendment can be found generally throughout the text, specifically at pages 6-9 and the Examples.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

Claims 1-5 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. Applicants have amended Claims 1 and 4 to overcome the outstanding rejections. Accordingly, Applicants request withdrawal of this ground of rejection.

Claim Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) or 103(a)

Claims 6 and 7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by or in the alternative under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Oyama et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,651,995). Applicants respectfully traverse this ground of rejection.

Applicants submit to anticipate a claim, the cited references must teach each and every element of the claimed invention, either explicitly or inherently. Applicants respectfully submit that "in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art references must teach or suggest all the claims limitations. The teachings or suggestions to make the claimed combination and the

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reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicants' disclosure." See MPEP § 2142, citing In re Vaack, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ 2d. 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Applicants submit the present invention is directed to a process for the manufacture of a shaped article comprising the step of injection molding a polymer composite according to Claim 1 and to shaped articles produced therefrom.

Applicants submit Oyama et al. does not teach each and every element of the claimed invention. Oyama et al. discloses a nitrile group containing highly unsaturated copolymer rubber which is the product obtained by hydrogenating the conjugated diene portion of an unsaturated nitrile conjugated diene copolymer. According to Oyama et al. the copolymer is produced by a process wherein an unsaturated nitrile monomer and a conjugated diene monomer are copolymerized in the presence of a free radical initiator (peroxide) by using as a molecular weight modified an alkylthiol compound. See Column 6, lines 25-51. Oyama et al. teaches that by adding the molecular weight modifier in lots in the course of polymerization a copolymer having a number average molecular weight smaller than 35,000 can be obtained. See Column 7, lines 18-29. Further, According to Oyama et al. the copolymer rubber can be used in vulcanizable rubber compositions and/or adhesive compositions.

The low Mooney optionally hydrogenated polymers of the composite of the present invention are prepared via a metathesis reaction in the presence of a metathesis catalyst. Applicants submit Oyama et al. does not teach or suggest a composite comprising a polymer prepared via the claimed metathesis reaction.

Therefore, Applicants submit Oyama et al. fails to teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention and accordingly Applicants request withdrawal of this ground of rejection.

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Claim Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 6 and 7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being anticipated by Fujii et al. (WO 97/36956 believed to correspond to US Patent No. 6,489,385) in view of Rau et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,187,867). Applicants respectfully traverse this ground of rejection and incorporate their comments from above.

Applicants submit Fujii et al. does not suggest or suggest the claimed invention. Fujii et al. discloses a nitrile containing copolymer rubber having a Mooney viscosity lowered via high shear in the presence of an aging inhibitor. According to Fujii et al., the rubber has a Mooney viscosity of 5-35 and a molecular weight distribution of 3-5. According to the teachings of Fujii et al. the Mooney viscosity of a highly saturated nitrile copolymer is lowered by 15 points or more by applying a high shearing force thereto in the presence of an aging inhibitor. See Column 1, line 64 - Column 2, line 8.

Applicants submit Fujii et al. fails to suggest a process for the manufacture of a shaped article comprising the step of injection molding a polymer composites comprising low Mooney, optionally hydrogenated polymers wherein the low Mooney optionally hydrogenated polymers of the composite are prepared via a metathesis reaction in the presence of a metathesis catalyst.

The low Mooney optionally hydrogenated polymers of the composite of the present invention are prepared via a metathesis reaction in the presence of a metathesis catalyst. Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a process for the manufacture of a shaped article comprising the step of injection molding a polymer composite consisting of at least one, optionally hydrogenated, nitrile rubber polymer having a Mooney viscosity (ML 1+4 @ 100°C) in the range of from 50-30 and a polydispersity index of less than 2.7, at least one filler and optionally at least one cross-linking agent.

Further, Applicants submit the deficiencies of Fujii et al. are not overcome by combination with Rau et al. Rau et al. merely discloses rubber compositions comprising nitrile rubber and discloses use thereof in automobile belts, etc.

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Rau et al. does not suggest a composite as claimed comprising an optionally hydrogenated, nitrile rubber polymer having a Mooney viscosity (ML 1+4 @ 100°C) in the range of from 50-30 and a polydispersity index of less than 2.7 prepared according to the claimed metathesis process.

Accordingly, Applicants submit the combination of Fulli et al. and Rau et al. does not teach or suggest the present invention. Therefore, Applicants request withdrawal of this ground of rejection.

Provisional Claim Rejection (I)

Claims 1, 6 and 7 stand provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over Claims 12, 16 and 17 of co-pending Application No. 10/728,029. Applicants respectfully traverse this provisional rejection and acknowledge Examiners deferment of filing a terminal disclaimer or applicable argument until it is evident which application will become allowable first.

Provisional Claim Rejection (II)

Claims 1-7 stand provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over Claims 1-7 of co-pending Application No. 10/648,867. Applicants respectfully traverse this provisional rejection and acknowledge Examiners deferment of filing a terminal disclaimer or applicable argument until it is evident which application will become allowable first.

Double Patenting

Claims 1-3 and 5 stand rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over Claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 6,780,939 alone or in view of Oyama et al. Applicants traverse this ground of rejection. Applicants herein submit the enclosed Terminal Disclaimer under 37 CFR 1.321 in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,780,939 to overcome the pending rejection. Please charge the fee of \$130.00 to

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Deposit Account No. 50-2527. Please also charge any insufficiencies of fees due or overpayments to Deposit Account No. 50-2527. Further, Applicants resubmit that the pending Claims are patentable in view of Oyama et al. as submitted in the previous Response dated March 13, 2006.

Patentably Distinct

Claims 1-3 and 5 stand rejected as an invention that is not patentably distinct from Claim 2 of commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 6,780,939. Applicant traverses this ground of rejection and herein submit the following statement showing the conflicting inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made:

STATEMENT OF COMMON OWNERSHIP

Application No. 10/684,601 and U.S. Patent No. 6,780,939 were, at the time the invention of Application No. 10/684,601 was made both owned by Bayer Inc., now LANXESS Inc. Accordingly, Applicant submits, based on the statement above U.S. Patent No. 6,780,939 is precluded as a basis for the pending rejection.

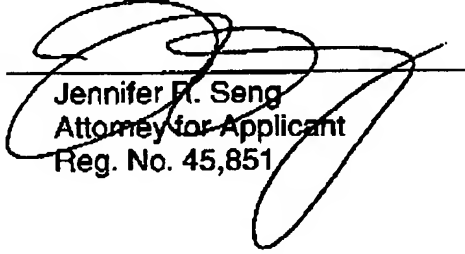
Claim Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-3 and 5 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,780,939 in view of Oyama et al. Applicant traverses this rejection. Applicant submits that U.S. Patent No. 6,780,939 is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) because the subject matter developed under U.S. Patent No. 6,780,939 and the claimed invention were, at the time the claimed invention was made, was subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person. As noted in the statement above, reprinted herein, Application No. 10/684,601 and U.S. Patent No. 6,780,939 were, at the time the invention of Application No. 10/648,867 was made both owned by Bayer Inc., now LANXESS Inc. Accordingly, Applicant submits U.S. Patent No. 6,780,939 is disqualified as prior

art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Further Applicants resubmit that the pending Claims are patentable in view of Oyama et al. as submitted in the previous Response dated March 13, 2006.

Respectfully submitted,

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